Mr. Venkatakrishniah.—The Budget allotment of Rs. 6 lakhs to the University is quite inadequate to meet the demands. Necessary activities of the colleges are also curtailed for want of funds. The grant may therefore be increased to Rs. 10 lakhs.

The proceeds of the Income-tax arising out of the revision of the rates may be utilised for University and other grades of education.

Mr. Sanjeeviah opposed the proposal and said that the increase of allotment for the University was unnecessary as only a small percentage of students entered the college classes and that more funds, on the other hand, was necessary for the promotion of primary education in the State.

Mr. Seshaiya observed that having started the University, we must spend to derive the maximum advantage.

Dewan.—The policy of Government is laid down in my Budget speech.

SUBJECT No. 73.

Fixing the annual State grant to the University.

Messrs. S. R. Balakrishna Rao and M. Venkatakrishnaiya, Mysore University.

MISCELLANEOUS—(Representative Assembly).

(Nos. 74 and 75.)

Mr. H. Krishnasastry.—We were under the impression that as promised in the announcement the Representative Assembly would be given a definite place in the Constitution. We have been furnished with only copies of recommendations and as such many particulars contained in the English Report are not known to us and the recommendations do not show that any such definite place as that promised has been assigned to the Assembly. The Assembly must be an aid to the Executive in carrying out the administration. The Assembly must be a representative institution containing purely members chosen by the people. But the system of nomination proposed by the Reform Scheme is against this accepted principle. It is true that somewhere the Committee say that the nominated members would not be eligible to vote. This is immaterial.

Again provision is made for the election of members from the Assembly to another body. If members are thus to be chosen by the Assembly to another body, that body would be supreme. The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council must be two different and distinct entities, and the proposal of election from the Assembly must not be sanctioned. This question was discussed in the year 1907. But somehow or other the system was then adopted. The system owes its existence to an executive order. The Assembly will hereafter be a statutory body and as such each body should be separate from the other.

SUBJECT No. 74.

Changes in the Representative Assembly under the Reforms Scheme announced by the Government.

Messrs. H. Krishna Sastry, Krishnarajpete Taluk; Chennabasappa and G. K. Venkataseshaiya, Gundlupet Taluk; V. K. Nanjundaiya, Gundlupete Municipality; Siddagangappa, Ramasamudra Municipality and Doraswamy Iyengar, Chamrajnagar Taluk; N. Gurulingappa, K. Basalingappa, Honnali Taluk and Y. K. Virupaiya, Nyamti Municipality; Anantalakshminaranappa, Anantarajappa and Veerappaji, Tumkur Taluk; K. Suryanarayana Rao, Tumkur District Board and K. S. Gundappa, Koratagere Sub-Taluk.

The scheme proposes to give Legislative and Taxation powers to the Assembly. As the Representative Assembly is an older institution it must have full powers over these matters. As regards Legislation, the Bills should after discussion in the Assembly

be sent up to Government and not to the Legislative Council. The Bills should be initiated in the Representative Assembly, worked up by the Legislative Council and then discussed again by the Assembly who should pass this on to the Executive Government. The matter may if necessary be referred to the people. Bicameral principle is no doubt beneficial. The Committee provide for a reference from the Legislative Council to the Representative Assembly. This is not referendum according to political science. The Representative Assembly should have the sole right to discuss the Budget as money business is their province and the Legislative Council should concern itself with Legislation alone.

The word "New" in "New Taxation" is superfluous.

The Dewan explained the matter.

Orders on the Reforms proposed may be passed after the members have had time to go round and explain matters to the people they come in contact.

The number of members may not be reduced and representation from District Boards should not be discontinued.

Mr. Purushothamaanandagiri Gosai.—The Mysore State cannot be compared with British India where the people cry for Swaraj; we have got Swaraj here, and as such there is no necessity for Reforms. The raiyats pay money and Government servants spend the amount. The question as to who should control the expenditure has therefore to be considered. Government servants should be considered as mere trustees of the State Temple.

It is nothing but right that in matters relating to expenditure the Assembly should have the power to say that Government should not depart the least bit from the Budget and that it should be allowed to impose restrictions.

According to Chelmsford Report there is an 80 per cent elected representatives to the Legislative Council. The Committee propose only 50 per cent. We must be given more than 50 per cent.

The Representative Assembly should be purely an elected body and nomination should not be permitted.

The Dewan's Presidentship of the Representative Assembly may be continued for some time and may be dispensed with thereafter.

The Representative Assembly should have the power over the purse and no expenditure should be incurred without their permission. Their resolutions should not be treated as mere recommendations, but should have a binding force on Government.

Mr. Gurulingappa.—The Assembly has been in existence for the last 40 years and even Minor Municipalities were sending in representatives. There were 272 members and the reason for reducing the number to 250 is not known. The reduction is unjust and the strength must be restored to 272.

There should be no re-election till the three years' period is over and provision should be made for members being returned from Minor Municipalities.

Mr. Venkappiah.—The Representative Assembly must be the supreme body and not subordinate to the Legislative Council. Provision should be made for District

electorates to the Representative Assembly. The election by District Boards is done away with. There will therefore be no opportunity for matters of finance, etc., relating to Districts being made known to Government. The existing strength of the Assembly should therefore be retained.

There should be no nomination by Government. Associations may be permitted to return members. The Malnad Association has done good work. This should be given a representation as before.

Mr. Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao.—We don't see any definite place given to the Assembly, nor any increase of power. The Assembly cannot be a representative body if nomination is allowed and Government servants are allowed to take part in the discussions.

There should be no representations by associations. The communities who have not secured adequate representation must come by general election and not by communal election by the community concerned.

Existing qualifications have been reduced by 50%. The power of voting should be given to all residents in the State for one year or three years. Property qualification should not be required and if this is found to be necessary it should be fixed high, say at Rs. 500. Association members should have the same qualifications as members of the general electorate.

Status of the Representative Assembly members has not been defined, *i.e.*, their rate of travelling allowance, class of accommodation, etc.

The present property qualification for Inamdars is Rs. 250. This is proposed to be reduced to Rs. 125, though a raiyat who pays a *Kandayam* of Rs. 25 will be entitled to vote. All *Jodidars* may be given the right to vote without being required to reside in the village or one of the villages concerned.

Power is given to women for voting. They may be permitted to become candidates also. Property qualifications may be dispensed with for the present and educational qualification prescribed.

Arrangements may be made for the convening of the Local Self-Government Conference every year. The Local Subjects must be discussed there and then transferred to the Local Boards for discussion and disposal.

Under the proposals, there will be no representatives from the Local Boards and Municipalities as such. Hence a Conference may be arranged for and four or five members elected by the Conference may be allowed to be sent to the Representative Assembly.

For the Budget Session of the Assembly there should be no subjects for discussion and only the Budget should be discussed for which one week's time may be given. Special subjects may, however, be discussed by the Representative Assembly.

There should be Dasara and Budget Sessions and a Special Session may be held, if necessary, at Bangalore.

The Budget should be introduced in the Representative Assembly and after discussion in the Legislative Council, it should be brought up for discussion again in the Representative Assembly.

Financial year may be converted into calendar year. Copies of the Budget must be given to the members one month in advance to enable them to study all points.

All taxation proposals must be discussed in the Representative Assembly. The expression, 'New Taxation' gives rise to the impression that only proposals for new taxes will be discussed in the Representative Assembly and not proposals relating to either increase or decrease of old taxes.

There should be not less than 30 elected persons in the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly must be given power to discuss all matters excepting those relating to Palace Budget.

Legislative measures should be placed before the Representative Assembly for approval after discussion in the Legislative Council.

The elections will be held in the Taluks. There should be Committees in Taluks and also appeals from the decision of the District Courts.

No literary qualification is required for membership in the Representative Assembly. The members should know Kannada language, should speak in Kannada and must not be allowed to speak in any other language.

It is proposed to send Local Subjects to District Boards. Information should be obtained as to how they are disposed of.

Mr. Venkatesiah thanked the Dewan for having given him the privilege of addressing the House in English on such an important topic as that and alluding to the part taken by him in formulating the report stated that the report and the proposal contained in the Dewan's announcement would influence not merely the constitutional progress of the Mysore State, but would also be a model which may be followed by other States placed in a position similar to Mysore and who wished to pursue a democratic ideal with the single aim of guarding the interests of the country to which they belonged and not merely of a particular section of a community or any particular portion of the country. In that view, the principal item which affected the discussion of the day was the one relating to the number of members constituting the Representative Assembly. The question of number of members, though it might be limited or small, was a more important one for discussion in what was called the unitary type of sovereignity. If the number was limited to 100 or 150 it would not be possible to get a Representative House containing members sufficiently representing the masses as also having knowledge-technical as well as educational-necessary to discuss such questions before them as those relating to the Legal Practitioners Regulation and the Irrigation Bill.

Mr. Venkteasaiya then said that the number should be nothing less than 250. He referred to a paragraph of the report wherein it had been suggested that the number might for the present be fixed at 250 but might be increased as the experience of the people grew in political affairs. He said that in this view it would follow that the number should be increased in order to get the authenticated expressions of the voice of the people and not restricted. The terms of the announcement as well as the wishes

of the House pointed to the idea that it should be a house expressing the voice of the people and not merely of the representatives who come from a general election or by a special bye-election bringing their votes pretending to be charged with a special duty. Every question of public importance should be brought before this House and the representatives should have an opportunity of being consulted in regard to the important features of the proposals.

Mr. Venkatesaiya further stated that whatever the stage of political progress or social evolution of the State might be, or whatever the policy of Government, the Assembly should be constituted in such a way as would be agreeable not merely to the most advanced section of the community but to every raiyat in his home; and that rather than having the views of the advanced people it would be better to have the views of the representatives of the people.

He therefore hoped that the proposal not to unduly reduce the number of members of the Representative Assembly would commend itself to His Highness' Government.

Mr. H. Krishnasastry.—To-day our discussion of constitutional Reforms have been honoured by the Visit of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

The principle request in my speech is that we want a non-official Member of Council. We have long been asking for it. The Committee have not emphasised the point. Our request is that by appointing a non-official Member there will be no real difficulty. We have no distinction between transferred and reserved subjects and hence there is no division of responsibility. We beg that you will recommend that our request may be accepted.

Mr. S. Krishnaswami Rao.—If important resolutions are passed by the Assembly, they may be treated as recommendations in the first instance. Government should assign reason for not accepting the same, and that they must be made to have a binding force if passed again. The analogy of the British Government cannot be applied in this case. The power above asked for may be granted to us.

In regard to franchise, prominence is given to property qualification and only graduates are permitted to vote. The franchise may be extended to persons who have passed even the Lower Secondary Examination. Places having more wet lands will have more voters than places having dry lands. Hence different rates of assessment should be prescribed for wet and dry land holders.

Mr. M. C. Linge Gowda.—The Committee have neglected the masses. Many associations have been deprived of the right of representation. This will prevent members like Mr. Abbas Khan who has been taking great interest in the welfare of the masses and whose interest he can well represent from getting into the Assembly. Lawyers' Association has been given the right of representation though lawyers have other opportunities of coming in. All Associations must be given this right. Direct nomination by Government should not also be permitted. District Boards and Municipalities may be represented through the Local Self-Government Conference.

Mr. Sanjeevaiya.—The rules proposed by the Committee allow only nomination by recognised Associations and not by minor communities. As they are also the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja, they may also be given the right, and the 35 communities recognised in the census may be given one seat each.

Communal elections should be confined to communities.

Inamdars are not helpful to Government. The existing recommendations regarding them are satisfactory.

The Representative Assembly should be given the right to elect 12 members. The Legislative Council should be given a status only second to the Representative Assembly and the education qualification for voting should be done away with.

Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao.—The Representative Assembly has been in existence for over 40 years and all kinds of subjects have come up before it for discussion and Government have accepted the decision of the Representative Assembly. The Legislative measures should be discussed here first and in the Legislative Council afterwards. In case of difference of opinion between the two they should go before a Joint Committee of both the houses before submission to His Highness.

The Representative Assembly consists of members from all parts of the State. The principle that money Bills should be discussed by such a representative body as this has been recognised all over. In many countries there exists 2 chambers as here and not a single chamber. According to J. S. Mill there should be 2 houses, so that the errors of the one may be corrected by the other. But the members of the Representative Assembly should not be allowed to get into the Legislative Council. All questions relating to Legislation, Taxation and Budget should be initiated in the Representative Assemby and the Government should decide after considering the opinion of both the houses.

Mr. M. Venkatakrishnaiyya.—The intention of His Highness the Maharaja in creating such an Assembly as this has not been fully given effect to. It is for the future to say whether the Assembly has earned any status as great limitations have been imposed. The Committee have taken great pains and have even transgressed the terms of reference. But it will take very long time for such an ideal as that they have in view being achieved. The money received from the raiyats should after meeting Government expenditure be spent on the raiyats. It is not possible to say that money will be properly spent if the whole task is left to one body. If what is asked for and discussed has been fully given effect to much will have been accomplished. It is the right of the representative to point out unnecessary items of expenditure and no useful purpose will be served if any limitations are imposed on this. It is hoped that this will not be the intention of His Highness or his Government. Let the representatives be fully heard and if their representations are found to be correct, effect may be given to them; if not, let them be rejected. The prohibition imposed against speaking on points touched upon by others is not conducive to free exprssion of opinion. In Parliament such a liberty of speech is given. There should be no limitation of time or subject.

The Legislative Council should be an adjunct to the Representative Assembly. It should have no revising or other power over it.

The number of members from the Representative Assembly to the Legislative Council should be increased. The whole of the 30 members may be elected by this body. There should be more non-officials than officials in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Belur Srinivasaiyengar.—I represent the views of the younger generation. The people of this State do not possess as much civic rights as those in British India. The Government should sympathise with our aspiration to possess equal rights as those possessed by others in other countries.

We have been ventilating our grievances for the last 42 years. We should be given real political power. The Representative Assembly should be consulted in all matters of expenditure, legislation and taxation. The difficulty of giving non-official elected majority cannot be understood when the Government have reserved the vetoing power. It is not meant to insinuate any thing against non-official nominated members by this.

There should be no such limitations as those intended to be enforced in regard to subjects. We must be given power if found fit therefor. In the arrangements proposed by the Committee for the selection of subjects, no opportunity will be given to persons sending subjects to explain their case before rejecting the same. The present arrangement is better.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer read the para in the report regarding the disqualification and stated that in Bombay and other provinces women have been permitted to important councils and assemblies. The sex disqualification should be removed and women should be allowed to become members or stand as candidates. Most of the literature on legislative measures are in English with which the Panchamas are not familiar. They should be translated and published in Kannada for which adequate provision should be made. In so doing, Government will help illiterate persons to know their privileges and responsibilities.

The speeches of the Representatives Assembly members should be got approved by the members as in the case of the Legislative Council speeches and published or permission may be given to prepare and read the speeches.

The remarks and resolutions of the Assembly on the budget must be given effect to.

Mr. G. Paramasivaiya.—In the Announcement it was stated that the Assembly would be given a definite place in the constitution. It has already acquired a status. Its power in respect of legislation, taxation and budget should be increased.

There is no necessity for two such bodies as those existing in the State. If retained, they should be correlated. There should be 12 members from the Representative Assembly to the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly should be an important body in the administration of Government as is intended to be treated by the Committee.

Nomination is intended to secure adequate representation to Communities, who have not got the opportunity of getting into the Representative Assembly otherwise. The committee have suggested 20 seats for Associations and 15 seats for special interests. There are 35 communities according to the census. Nomination may be done away with if each is given one seat.

The Representatives from the District Boards and Municipalities do not adequately represent the general interest. The Committee's recommendation to dispense with these representatives may be accepted.

Women may be given the franchise, but the property qualification required for women voters also should be retained.

The several Associations got their representation after a great lapse of time and proved necessity and the help given to their constituencies by these Associations is also known to Government. The strength of the Associations should not be reduced. The Government should aim at increasing the same with the growth of time.

The number of subjects may be increased to 400 so as to give 5 subjects to each taluk on the average. There is no necessity for a standing committee for the selection of subjects. The Reforms may come into effect 2 years hence and the present constitution may be continued till then.

Mr. Guru Channabasaiya.—The members belonging to various Associations need not stand for the general election and the Associations may be given the privilege of electing their own representatives.

There must be 12 representatives from the Representative Assembly to the Legislative Council.

Mr. Siddalinga Devaru.—The object of the Constitutional Reforms is that the ruler and the ruled should live peacefully and everything done by the ruler is always to the good of the people. New rules, regulations, taxes, etc., should be brought before the Assembly as containing the representatives of the people and their assent should be taken. If this procedure is adopted there will be no trouble from the people. It is quite correct to allow communities to elect representatives from their Associations, as this gives them the opportunity of bringing their wants and grievances to the notice of Government. The Associations may be given the privilege of electing their own representatives from their own Association. There should be no nomination by Government.

All the rules are made in English and as such are not known to the people in general. They must be brought to the knowledge of the people by publication in Kannada at whatever cost and must be distributed.

Mr. L. Vema Reddi.—Though the Assembly has been in existence for the last 42 years it has been treated as a petitioning body. There is a political awakening, but people in general have not become capable of representing effectively and there is no full representation of people of all communities. This may be provided for by representations from the Associations.

All legislative measures must come before the Representative Assembly before the assent of His Highness is given to them. People have no faith in the proper discharge of functions by Standing Committees. The present arrangement may be continued.

The strength of the Representative Assembly should not be reduced.

M. D. S. Mallappa.—It does not appear that the Reforms proposed give higher power or status to the Representative Assembly. The Reforms are not satisfactory. The opinion of the Assembly should be binding on Government. The work of the Assembly for the last 40 years has entitled it to this power.

There is no necessity for the election of members from the District Boards. The system of direct election recommended by the Committee is all right.

As the property qualification of voters is reduced and there will thus be more voters, the strength of the Representative Assembly should not be reduced and must be kept at the present strength. There will be no opportunity of representation to all communities if the number is reduced. The existing rules governing the deputation of representatives from Associations may be continued and there should be representatives from all communities. Nominations should be done away with.

The Legislative Council should not be given higher power It should be subordinate to the Representative Assembly and more weight should be given to the decisions of the Representative Assembly.

Mr. H. Krishnappa.—In the terms of reference relating to the Representative Assembly there is no reference to the system of nomination. It was in regard to the Legislative Council that such a reference was made. There should therefore be no nomination in the Representative Assembly. The announcement did not require any alteration in the character of the Representative Assembly. As recommended by the Committee this will be a mixed body.

There is no necessity for a Legislative Council. A body of 30 may be elected from the Representative Assembly for framing laws All legislative measures should go before the Representative Assembly.

Summary of Representation.—Representative Assembly Subjects should be disposed of as early as possible within the year in which they are taken up.

Note.—Discussed with the previous subject.

SUBJECT No 75.

Early disposal of Dasara Representative Assembly Subjects.

Mr. Sahukar Veerabhadrappa, Chitaldrug Taluk.